

The Macdonald FARM Journal



Vol. 22, No. 8

August, 1961

WHAT A PEDIGREE SHOULD TELL YOU
THE MANY SERVICES OF THE QDA



RECORDING THE YIELD



THE MACDONALD LASSIE

INDEX

VOL. 22, NO. 8

AUGUST, 1961

	Page
Observations	3
Editorial	4
Which Cow Would You Choose?	6
What a Pedigree Should Tell You	7
To Talk of Many Things	9
The Family Man	10
Q.D.A. Has Many Services	10
Postal Cow Testing	12
Farmers in the News	15
Historical Sketches	16
Country Lane	17
Purdah to Shorts	19
Better Impulse	20
College Page	23

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Observations

COATTAIL RIDERS

Quebec poultry producers, like Quebec dairymen, are riding the whiffletree. The Poultry Products Institute of Canada which is a self-help organization—it tries to publicize and promote the use of poultry products — reports that Quebec ranks tenth and last in meeting the amount it is assessed for promotional funds. The story has always been the same with the June Set Aside—a dairymen's promotional scheme.

Quebec farmers, as a group, always manage to take the cake when it comes to helping themselves. They seem to be happy to ride along on the coattails of others, accepting handouts right and left. With the exception of a corps of co-operative supporters, most of them do little or nothing to help themselves when it comes to discharging their responsibilities beyond the line fence. What's the reason?

PROFESSION OR PASTIME?

Word has reached us of a small movement to force all farmers in Quebec to join and support financially a professional farm organization. This proposal, which has been debated on and off by the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs with increasing approval, would build, it is hoped, a professional organization similar to that of the agronomes, the notaries and the lawyers, to mention but a few. It would be a legal syndicate which could require all farmers to join it or depart from farming.

This may sound like strong medicine to some who like to be "independent" and harp forever on their petty freedoms. However these same people reap the benefits brought about by the "sacrifices" of those who do support such organizations. So let's face it — if agronomes consider that they must be tightly organized, maybe famers should be thinking about it too?

RISKY BUSINESS

The Highway Victims Indemnity Act appears to have a side effect not considered by our legislators. For instance, besides making it extremely risky for farmers to operate tractors on the highways without insurance, it may mean harsh treatment if caught, for those who persist in allowing children to operate tractors unless they have a licence. This may appear to be a hardship for some farmers who depended on their children for farm help, but in the long run it should prove in their own best interests. Already this year we've heard some hair-raising tales of children in the 10-14 year age group being involved in tractor accidents. It's cheaper to hire a man or exchange work for a few days than bury a child and buy a new tractor and face court proceedings.

COVER PICTURE

Shows Heinz Gasser who is studying for his M.Sc. recording yield of plots at Macdonald. This is how yield on plots is determined — not the fastest way of making hay.

Editorial

LOOK FOR PERFORMANCE

Appearances may be misleading. Not so long ago men thought the earth stood still while the sun moved round it. A careful study proved otherwise and proved also that first observations may encourage us to jump to some very wrong conclusions. Only in the past few hundred years have men learned to question outward appearances. Even today agriculture is riddled with some customs, based on first appearances, which have persisted from generation to generation. To name but one—the practice of scoring cattle on the basis of showing appearance without consideration for performance. Just how far wide of the mark this good old custom can throw us has been realized recently by Macdonald College.

During the past twenty years records have been kept on the Holstein and Ayrshire dairy herds. A comparison has been made on the performance of the families of two of the original Ayrshire cows. The findings are reported, with pictures of the cows, in this issue. They raise two important points. First, in dollars and cents, the one cow family produced over \$4,500 net revenue more than the other; secondly, the cow family which graded the best in the showing was the poorer producer. This check was made from data which was not collected specifically for the purpose. The herd enjoyed above average management in the period under consideration. The two original cows graded the same although there was a sufficient difference in type to conclude that high production was considered in scoring the less desirable type animal.

Even if this is an isolated case, the lesson is plain. We should heave out some of our preconceived notions and search for more reliable yardsticks by which to rate livestock. Few farmers can afford to pay for beauty that is little more than skin deep unless it is accompanied by ability to produce. Poor producers will usually eat almost as much as

good producers. In fact, they may eat the profit made by the better animals.

It is a simple and easy matter nowadays to check milk production of dairy animals and rate of gain of beef cattle and hogs. While we should not use these criteria alone as a judge of value, they are the most important single factors in a sound measuring stick.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has a Postal Milk Testing Service available to all Quebec farmers at practically no cost and which involves very little work. Unfortunately too few dairymen make use of it even though it is the simplest and easiest way to obtain facts about milk production. Perhaps they have never realized just how much it may cost not to get sound information on which to cull their herds. At any rate, with present facilities we can ascribe the lack of performance testing to ignorance or laziness only.

Aside from what the above comparison may mean on the farm, it should raise some doubts about present methods of competitive

cattle scoring in showrings and about the adequacy of certain information on pedigrees. It indicates that the standards at most of our showrings may be doing a very imperfect job and points out the possibility that they may sometimes do farmers a disservice rather than a service. **Ability to perform should be the first criteria by which any animal is judged.**

This is not to argue that we should do away with the showing. It is probable that some of the characteristics a good judge would look for are fundamental to high production. It is a good reason, though, for the use of more facts on the proven ability of the animal to supplement the standards we now use in the showing.

In the present agricultural crisis we need to increase income every way possible. Performance testing, and culling based on it, would improve some herds considerably. If you had two hired men at the same wage, and one did one and a half times as much as the other, would you think twice about keeping the poorer worker?

Tractor, Car Drivers Beware!

The Highway Victims Indemnity Act should be welcomed with enthusiasm by Quebec residents. The act is designed to ensure that henceforth no victim of a traffic accident which was not his fault shall suffer either bodily injury or property damage without due recompense. It is severe on those persons involved in a traffic violation or accident who do not have insurance or other evidence of financial responsibility, but it has long been needed.

It has far-reaching consequences for tractor operators as well as automobile owners. Farmers are reminded that farm tractors are, for most intents and purposes, classed as motor vehicles. They require a license even to cross the road from one part of

the farm to the other. In case of a tractor being involved in an accident, Provincial Police advise that unless it is insured for public liability or the owner furnishes proof of financial responsibility, the owner is subject to the same penalty as is the owner of any motor vehicle—loss of license and motor vehicle registration.

....You are urged to look into this matter and be sure that you comply with the law. Remember — a tractor is a motor vehicle and when on the public highway is subject to the same laws. For your own information and protection obtain a copy of the folder on "The Highway Victims Indemnity" by writing to the Director, Motor Vehicle Bureau, Parliament Buildings, Quebec.

Info on Highway Victims Indemnity Act

Q— What happens July 1st?

A— On and after that date, **YOU CANNOT** without **FILING** proof of financial responsibility (usually through liability insurance):

- a) if you are a minor, have a car registered in your name;
- b) if you are an automobile dealer, obtain a permit;
- c) if you are convicted of a criminal traffic offence, have your license reinstated;
- d) if, after an accident, you are convicted of any traffic violation, avoid losing your license **FOR TWO YEARS**.

Q— And what happens October 1st?

A— On and after that date, in addition to the above, **IF YOU ARE INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT**, as owner or driver, you must **SHOW** evidence of financial responsibility or lose your license and car registration. Also on October 1st, the Highway Victims Indemnity Fund comes into effect so that, if you are the innocent victim in an accident, you will receive damages even if the person who caused the accident cannot pay or cannot be identified.

Q— What if a motorist is refused insurance and can't file other proof of financial responsibility?

A— Such a driver or owner may apply for insurance through the Assigned Risk Plan.

Q— What is that?

A— The Assigned Risk Plan is a plan whereby any driver — except that extremely small percentage whose record is exceptionally bad — can be "assigned" to an insurance company. That company must then provide him with the necessary minimum liability insurance. (N.B. This involves, on the property damage liability, a \$250 deductible, which will result in a reduced price for the minimum coverage).



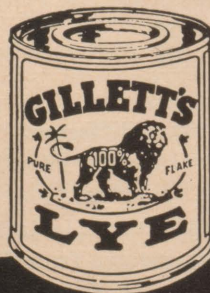
"NOTHING GETS MILKERS CLEANER THAN GILLETT'S LYE"

SAY MR. & MRS. GERMAINE GRÉGOIRE, NAPIERVILLE, P.Q.

Owners of a large dairy farm, Mr. and Mrs. Grégoire produce a large quantity of high grade milk to the fluid milk market in Montreal.

Since their profits depend on maintaining high standards, they practise strict sanitation to protect their market. Mrs. Grégoire, who looks after the cleaning of milking equipment, says that Gillett's Lye is the most effective product she's found to dissolve the fats in tubes and rubber parts. Furthermore, she adds, Gillett's Lye leaves no deposits after use, which might contaminate the milk.

They have found that Gillett's is best, not only for rubber parts, but for all parts of the machine, and for cleaning and disinfecting milk utensils.



FREE BOOKLET!

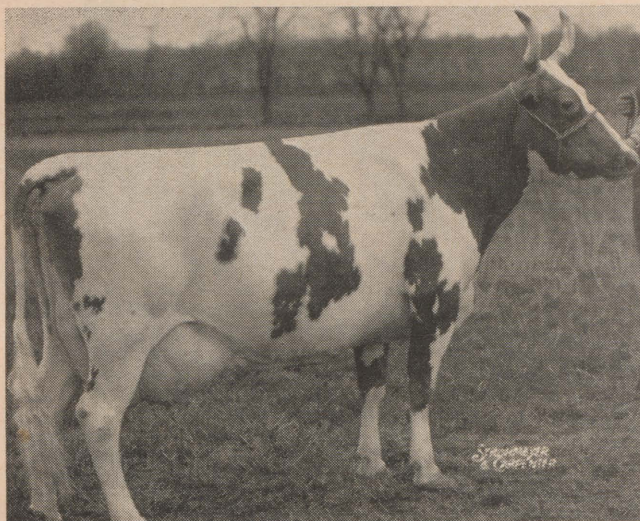
Send for a free 60-page booklet which gives full details, not only for dairy sanitation, but also for every use on the farm and in the home. Write: Standard Brands Limited, 550 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal.

IN REGULAR 9½ OZ. AND
MONEY-SAVING 5 LB. CANS

Which Cow Would You Choose

In the same herd, one has returned \$4,770 more than the other.

Dimple



What determines a cow's value? Ability to produce, says the Animal Science Department. The Department recently made a comparison of two cow families which has been reproduced below. The two families, Prospere and Dimple, were part of the foundation stock for the Ayrshire herd at the College farm. The college dairy herd numbers approximately 160 head with about equal number of Ayrshire and Holsteins. Over the past 20 years all female replacements have been home bred. Bulls in Artificial Breeding Units and College-owned bulls have been used to service the herd. The Ayrshire and Holstein herds are currently producing at a level of about 20% above their respective breed averages.

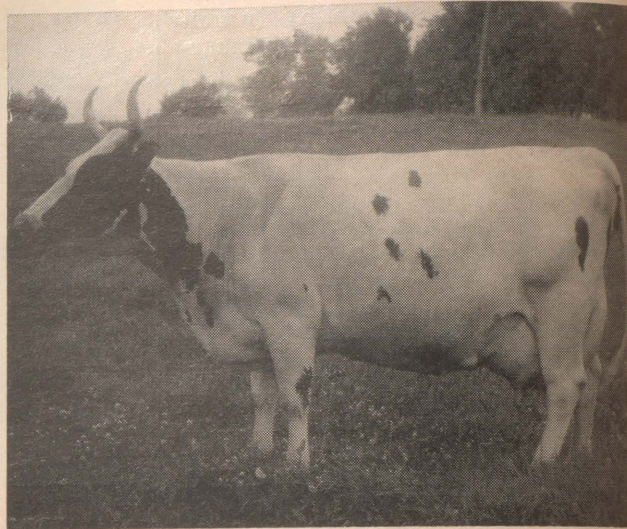
The feeding and management practices have remained fairly constant over the past twenty years and the selection and culling practices would be about the same as might be expected in an above-average herd. The records of performance under these conditions give us an opportunity to see how cow families and sires contribute to herd improvement. The present herd was established prior to 1940 from 7 Ayrshire and 6 Holstein cows.

Records show that Prospere averaged an extra 2,600 pounds of milk per lactation higher than Dimple. This superior producing ability is also demonstrated in her daughters

and grand daughters. The Dimple family has shown some indications of better type but this better type has not contributed to herd income.

This indicates that those qualities so often emphasized by live stock salesmen — type,

Prospere



size, longevity, etc., although desirable, are not the most important characteristics which the dairyman should look for.

Individuals from these two families were on display during the recent Better Farming Day.

THE RECORD

Foundation Cows

	Prospere 1939-1953	Dimple 1936-1954
Length of life	9 lactations average	14 lactations average
Milk production	13,384 lbs.	10,703 lbs.
Classification	Excellent	Excellent
Daughters		
Number	4	6
Milk production	4 with 25 lactations averaged 12,370 lbs.	5 with 29 lactations averaged 9,835 lbs.
Grand daughters and Great Grand daughters		
Number born	52	45
Milk production	20 with 65 lactations averaged 11,174 lbs.	15 with 59 lactations averaged 9,697 lbs.
No. still in the herd	27	13
Average milk production of offspring	90 lactations averaged 11,514 lbs. 4.1% fat	88 lactations averaged 9,742 lbs. 4.1% fat
Offspring type Classification		
	Number	%
Graded	28	21
Very good	7	25
Good plus	13	46
Good	8	29
Average difference in production 11,514 - 9,742 = 1,772 lbs.		
Value of extra milk/lactation at \$4.00/cwt = \$70.88		
Cost of extra food required = 17.70		
Extra income/lactation = 53.00		
Extra income from Prospere family vs Dimple family 90x\$53.00 = \$4,770.00		

NAME: Half & HalfBORN: Too SoonFaulty Sire PedigreeOWNER: C. Careless

Contains

PATERNAL GRAND SIRE

Dreamer Boy
20 Tested Daughters.
(Miracle Lady 14,000 lbs. 3.7 %)
(Shady Lady 13,100 " 3.6)

1- Selected Information

SIRE

Dreamer's Hero

(Grandson of Champion Bluff
{Sire of Count Bluff who held
the world record for cows bred
on home island}

PATERNAL GRAND DAM

Daisy's Heroine

2- Lack of Information

3- Filler Information

MATERNAL GRAND SIRE

Stanstead Prince
52 A.I. Daughters Average
(12,330 lbs. Milk 3.8 %
{6% Above Stable Mates for Milk
5% " " Fat
50% Daus. Class. G.P. or Better}

Excellent Dam Pedigree

1- Unselected Information

2- Sound Information for
Evaluation of Sire3- Herd Prefix Aids in
Identifying Conditions
Under Which Records
Were Made.DAM

Woodland Mistress 4th.

	classified	Very Good	
2 -	305-2X	12,500 M	3.7 %
3 -	305-2X	13,900 M	3.6 %
4 -	305-2X	14,550 M	3.7 %
5 -	305-2X	14,900 M	3.6 %
6 -	305-2X	15,600 M	3.6 %

MATERNAL GRAND DAM

Woodland Mistress
8 Lactations Average
(14,100 lbs. Milk 3.7 %
{4 Daughters 25 Records Aver.
13,500 lbs. Milk 3.7 %}

A 2 GENERATION PEDIGREE SHOWING USELESS AND USEFUL INFORMATION :-

What A Pedigree Should Tell You

What am I bid? How often have you attended an auction sale and wished that you could accurately assess the pedigree of an animal being offered for sale? Any time we wish to buy, sell or select an animal for breeding purposes we are immediately involved in estimating its worth.

With a young animal we must rely mostly on information that is available on his ancestors. This record of an animal's ancestors, his parents, grand parents and great grand parents, is known as a *standard* or *bracket pedigree*. If an animal is old enough to have displayed its own ability to grow or produce then we can evaluate the animal on the basis of its own performance. If we are fortunate enough to be thinking about selecting an animal that has tested offspring, then we tend to ignore the pedigree, the animal's own appearance and performance, and select or reject the animal on the basis of how its offspring performed.

The older an animal is the more accurately we can predict his net worth. We can all pick a winner at the end of a race but it's the one who makes the correct selection at



Prof. J. E. MOXLEY

Department of Animal Science

the start of the race who wins the bets. The same applies in animal breeding; the first opportunity to select or reject an animal occurs before the animal has had a chance to demonstrate its ability. For this reason it is important that we know how to evaluate an animal on the basis of his ancestors or pedigree.

A pedigree does not mean the same thing to everyone. As humans, and in keeping with tradition, we immediately think of the family name and trace back ancestors only along the male side, unless of course there is some illustrious ancestor that you can trace to, through a female ancestor. This idea dates back to caveman days

when the female was considered to have an insignificant role in shaping the future generation.

Early animal pedigrees stressed the female line of descent. This was a natural result of observations in single sire herds. All of the calves born in any one year were usually by the same sire and therefore any differences in qualities of the offspring were attributed to differences between the dams. The importance of the female line was also probably emphasized because in respected circles the reputation of a livestock breeder's sire was beyond reproach. This early type of animal pedigree is known as a *tabular pedigree* and is still occasionally used by beef cattle breeders.

The practice of recording the name of some distant female family ancestor on a beef pedigree represents a hold over from earlier days and contributes nothing to the actual value of the animal that may be under consideration. This is not exactly true. If you are a bit of a horse trader you may be able to sell to advantage an animal carrying some distinguished family name to some unsuspecting

gentleman regardless of its merit.

The *standard or bracket pedigree* is the generally accepted pedigree in use today. It includes information on both parents, the four grand parents and eight grand parents or all ancestors for the number of generations it is desired to include. As might be expected not all animals are of equal importance.

If reference is permitted to the human population; let us assume that you as a farmer wish to employ a young man. A man is recommended to you on the basis that his father was an excellent worker. Certainly this would not be assurance that the young man in question would be a good worker, but it would be evidence in his favor. You would be prepared to accept him in preference to a young man who comes to you on the basis that his grandfather or great grand father was a good worker. The same applies to animal pedigrees. The factors contributed by any one parent is halved each generation that parent is removed from the animal in question.

For example if we are thinking of animal "X" each of his parents contributed 50% of the units of inheritance, or "genes" as they are called, he possesses. Any one grandparent on the average would have contributed 25% of the genes and any one great grandparent would have on the average contributed 12½%, etc., of the genes animal "X" possesses. It is easy to see that on a genetic basis, information on the sire or dam's ability is much more valuable in a pedigree than some ancestor, 2, 3, or 4 generations removed.

Inbreeding is the only way in which one animal can contribute more than 50% of the genes an offspring possesses. A breeder uses inbreeding when he feels the livestock he owns is superior to any other animals he can purchase. Under these conditions he frequently carries on a form of inbreeding known as linebreeding. The following illustrates two examples of linebreeding (i) Sire to daughter mating.

(ii) Sire to granddaughter mating.

The first example is the method of inbreeding a breeder might use to produce a sire either for sale or his own use. As indicated, if "A" was an outstanding sire, chances are "X" will also be an outstanding sire as he can be expected to carry about 75% of the same genes as "A" carried. The

second example is the method of mating a breeder might follow to produce female replacements in a herd when he still has available an outstanding proven sire. This second mating system is not as severe a form of inbreeding and avoids the possibilities of decline in performance usually anticipated in an inbred animal. The practice of inbreeding does not guarantee the superiority of a pedigree. The relative merit of the animal should still be open to question.

This all makes pedigree analysis appear simple until we are confronted with an actual pedigree. The following are some of the problems which arise when we attempt to evaluate a pedigree:

1. *Lack of information:* Too frequently, like a carefully picked skeleton, only the names of the ancestors are present. No performance data is available. This is particularly true of beef cattle pedigrees. The name of the owners and cow family names are supposed to inspire you with the idea that the animal for sale could be the next grand champion.

2. *Pedigrees frequently list only favorable information:* The livestock salesman like any true salesman can naturally be expected to put his best foot forward. An excellent example of deception by using selected information is the case of a young boar's pedigree. His dam was indicated as having a R.O.P. score of 89% and his paternal granddam a score of 92%.

Realizing that the average R.O.P. score is 75% and a perfect score is 100, this looked like an excellent prospect. It was quite reasonable to assume that the sire might be too young to have completed a test. A fuller investigation revealed that the sire had been tested and on the basis of 3 test litters had an average score of 71%. When all the information was available instead of an excellent prospect he could be considered just an average boar.

3. *Filler information is frequently present:* In order to make a pedigree appear neat and complete sometimes information on a remote relative is added under the name of a parent or grandparent who has not been performance tested. Fortunately, most associations who prepare pedigrees do not follow this practice.

4. *Environment effects can make the proverbial silk purse out of a sow's ear:* Pedigree houses have continually attempted to improve their methods of presentation to make their pedigrees as fair as possible. When it comes to assessing the environment under which records are made then you take over.

An example of the importance of environment is well illustrated by referring to a sire of unquestionable merit in his ability to transmit type. This sire is reported as having nearly 800 purebred 2 year olds with records which average

(Continued on page 9)

(i) Sire to daughter mating.

	Parents	Grandparents
"X"	A	<—
	< B	<—
		A
		< C
relationship A to "X" =	A as sire of "X" =	50%
	A as grandsire of "X" =	25%
	Total	75%

(ii) Sire to granddaughter mating.

	Parents	Grandparents	Great grandparents
"X"	A	<—	<—
	< B	<—	<—
		C	<—
		< D	<—
relationship A to "X" =			A
			< E
		A as sire of "X" =	50%
		A as great grandsire of "X" =	12½%
			62½%

To Talk Of Many Things

by John ELLIOTT,
Agricultural Fieldman

This year's Better Farming Day brought in 1800 people. These farmers were in a position to see something that a short course or a talk could not give them.

The theme was "World Seed Year Campaign." The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations chose this theme for no small reason. The most obvious reason is that the use of good seed is one of the most effective methods of increasing the quantity and quality of food production.

The highlight of Better Farming Day was the demonstration of cereal crops. There were two sections of plots. The recommended varieties of oats, barley and wheat were the first section and oats and barley taken from seed drill surveys were in the second section.

The obvious difference was the amount of weeds in the plots from the seed drill surveys. The certified seed showed no weeds at all while the survey plots were full. There were differences in yield and quality as well.

This demonstration showed first hand just what certified seed could do and convinced farmers who already use it to continue with the practice. It also made the non users aware of the qualities of certified seed and when next spring rolls around it will certainly be certified seed that is ordered.

What Happened?

Quebec has recently had a number of severe storms. To the dismay of many farmers the grain has completely lodged. What caused the lodging? There are many reasons. The wet season this year has given good growth but not much of a root system. Without good root development the plants during a storm don't have much resistance so they fall. The amount of nitrogen in the soil is another factor. If the soil has received a lot of manure or fertilizer prior to the planting of grain the chances of lodging are much greater. Nitrogen promotes growth but nitrogen alone also creates a weak stem. It is therefore necessary to balance out nitrogen with phosphorus and potash to give

(Continued on page 18)

WHAT A PEDIGREE . . .

(from page 8)

9,548 pounds of milk and 3.98% butterfat test. Since this is about breed average for this age, in terms of ability to transmit milk yield, he might be regarded as an average sire. Since he obviously has been used in many herds you might be interested in knowing how two year olds by other sires performed in these same herds. We find that they produced about 10% above breed average or in other words about 10% better than daughters of this supposedly good sire. It is nice to keep good looking cows if you can afford it.

As owner of a grade herd averaging around 8,500 pounds of milk you might think that he would at least maintain or raise your production. This bull has been used in grade herds. In these herds his daughters averaged 8,030 pounds of milk while contemporaries produced about 8,775 pounds of milk. Here again his daughters are 9% lower than contemporary daughters by other sires. Good sires tend to improve production regardless of herd level and poor sires do the reverse.

The same general observation can be applied to pedigree evaluation. It's not good enough to know that a cow has records which average 12,000 pounds. You also need to know the conditions under which these records were made. If the herd in which she produced averages 14,000 pounds then she would probably be a below-average cow in any purebred or grade herd. If the herd in which she has tested averaged 10,000 pounds the chances are she would be an above average cow in any herd.

It becomes obvious that a pedigree is of little use in evaluating an animal until you are familiar with your breed, lines of breeding and the reputation of the breeders concerned. You also need to know what the average or standard performance in the breed is. Confused by the difficulties of evaluating a pedigree many buyers pitch away the catalogue and buy strictly on the basis of the appearance of the animals offered for sale. A careful evaluation of the pedigrees of animals away from the excitement of the auction ring and the enticements of the auctioneer can make you a cautious but wiser buyer.

(Continued on page 15)

Visit Sherbrooke's 76th Anniversary Exhibition in the heart of Quebec Vacationland. August 25 to 31st.

Seven Evenings and six full Days of Educational Entertaining Events.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25TH
TO THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31ST.

Largest Display of Dairy Cattle in Eastern Canada.

Big display of Dairy calves by Members of Junior Breeders' Clubs.

Livestock Parades Tuesday and Wednesday.

Large Display of Maple products, field and garden crops, flowers, cooking and handicrafts.

Provincial Judging Competition.

The famous Conklin Midway, Friday to Thursday.

Bands in attendance Sunday to Thursday.

The Big Bingo Friday evening August 25.

The "Lucky Hell Drivers" two nights.

Wrestling. — Harness Racing.

Two Band concerts Sunday afternoon by the Sokoki Chiefs Inc., from Gorham, New Hampshire.

Drawing for 2 Pontiac automobiles
on Thursday night August 31st.

W. W. Nichol,
President

Ivan Dugré & E. Nichol,
Vice-Presidents

J. E. Lamontagne,
Sec.-Tres.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE
BY THE
QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

QDA Has Many Services For Quebec Farmers

Compiled by T. Pickup, Agronome, of the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture.

The system of agriculture now in favour in the Province of Quebec consists of diversified crop production and the raising of livestock—a way of farming imposed by the varied climatic and soil conditions of the region.

This diversity of plant and animal productions is reflected in the organization of the provincial Department of Agriculture, in the interest which it takes in numerous research projects and in various means of popularizing better farming techniques.

In addition to providing ten technical services giving help and information about the many fields of knowledge which underlie every branch of agriculture, the Department provides for the financial upkeep of:

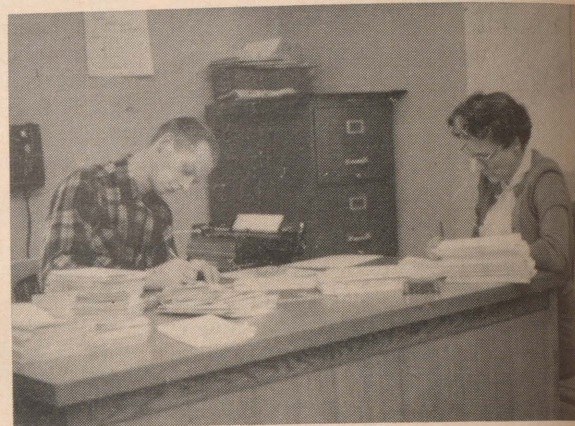
a) *A Farm Credit Bureau*, which, since its inception in 1936, has lent more than two hundred million dollars at the exceptionally low interest of 2½%, in the form of loans repayable over periods of 30 and 40 years by annual instalments covering both principal and interest. These loans have enabled thousands of farmers to consolidate debts, improve their land, buildings and equipment and, in short, to farm more profitably; they have also helped to establish thousands of farmers' sons on farms of their own. The peaceful and enduring possession of land lies at the root of all solid and lasting progress;

b) *The Farm Marketing Board*, legally authorized to sanction the joint projects of producers' groups, giving them increased bargaining power;

c) *The Dairy Industry Commission*, whose object it is to regulate the sale and distribution of milk in the different centres of consumption of the provinces;

d) *The Provincial Dairy School*, which gives technical instruction in dairying, trains inspectors of dairies and dairy products, and issues licenses to butter and cheese manufacturers and qualified milk testers. These technicians, whose

Mailing
Time
for
THE
GRAPEVINE



Brome County Agronome K. T. Bradley passes on information from the Department of Agriculture through a newsletter called the Grapevine. Here Mrs. A. Smith and a visiting farmer prepare the Grapevine for mailing.

efforts are constantly directed towards the improvement and sanitation of milk-processing methods and plant, help in this way to protect both the producer and the consumer;

e) *The School of Veterinary Medicine*, one of the most up-to-date centres of specialized instruction in the country (affiliated with the University of Montreal) where members of a profession of ever-increasing scope receive their training;

f) *Seventeen schools of Agriculture*, of which three give instruction at the higher and intermediate levels and the rest, distributed throughout the province, at the intermediate level only. Students attending these institutions receive a bursary of fifteen dollars a month. The Department of Agriculture also contributes to the teachers' salaries and makes various grants towards the upkeep of these establishments, the sum of money allotted for all these purposes amounting to over two million dollars a year;

g) and finally, a number of other organizations maintained by the Department, such as the *Quebec Seed Board*, the *Quebec Fertilizer Board*, the *Provincial Feed Board*, the *Crop Protection Board*, etc.

Until last year, the Department

of Agriculture also administered the Rural Electrification Bureau which has brought the great boon of electrical power within reach of 97% of the farms in the Province.

The following brief notes outline the main activities of the technical services.

The Drainage Service

This service assists farmers by subsidizing works aimed at improving large and small watercourses and it provides for the spreading of excavated material. It also assists farmers who wish to install underground drainage systems, by placing at their disposal a trenching machine for digging ditches in accordance with plans approved by the Department. It reimburses costs of transporting tile and draws up drainage plans free of charge.

In the case of the improvement of small watercourses, the Drainage Service subsidizes municipal corporations to the extent of 50% of the work carried out. In particular districts, such as Temiskaming and Abitibi, the subsidy may extend to 75%. In the case of large watercourses, the Service supervises the surveying and the preparation of plans. Mechanical shovels, compressors and other machines are placed at the disposal of the municipal corporations. The Department pays the wages of the

operator and his assistant, and it pays for the fuel and maintenance of the heavy equipment and for dynamite.

In some cases, work is delegated to private contractors. In connection with the spreading of excavated material, the Department offers the use of a tractor and operator and pays all their expenses. Manual work on small ditches is subsidized.

The division concerned with the improvement of farms by means of bulldozers complies with the requests of farmers and enables them to improve land by levelling, and removing stumps and stones.

The reclamation of so much land, hitherto unprofitable from an economic point of view, by means of drainage, levelling, and improvements carried out with heavy machinery, compensates to a certain extent for the good farm land which is gradually being swallowed up by our encroaching cities.

Field Crops Service

This service is chiefly concerned with the study of soils and the organization of crop production: it is also interested in the produce of grasslands and in grains for the feeding of livestock. A seed farm is maintained at Macdonald College for the purpose of multiplying seed-stocks of the most suitable varieties. Special centres for the propagation of fodder plants have also been organized in other parts of the Province.

The Service co-operates with the Dominion Department of Agriculture in a scheme to subsidize the purchase and transportation of lime. It also encourages the practice of crop rotation and drainage, the conservation of manure, the use of commercial fertilizers, the preservation of forage crops, the sowing of high-quality seed of superior varieties, etc. All these improved farming methods are incorporated in the 'Farm Competitions' which had their origin some thirty years ago and still provide the most effective practical demonstration of the application of modern farming methods, combining as they do all the problems of crop and livestock production on the same farm at the same time.

The Field Crops Service also encourages the establishment of farmers' sons on the land by means of financial aid to the fathers. The grant, which until recently amounted to \$500 has recently been raised to \$1,000 for each son, and is paid in instalments of \$200 a year.

Since the policy has been in effect, the Department has paid out over thirteen million dollars for this purpose.

The Service collaborates with agricultural societies in organizing pasture competitions in connection with the establishment, maintenance and fertilization of grasslands. The amount of the subsidy granted by the Service matches, dollar for dollar, the sum contributed by the agricultural society towards the organization of the contest.

Grants have been paid out to help with the construction of silos in counties where corn production is not practicable. The Department also makes a grant to participants in farm competitions for the construction of manure pits and silos.

The Service contributes prizes for a provincial barley competition. Subsidies for the shipment of agricultural limestone, for the purchase of fertilizer, the excavation and transportation of marl, and the addition of clay to sandy land are also made.

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Livestock Service

It is the special task of this service to encourage the breeding of better livestock. The Service retains a staff of some hundred technicians and administers a large budget for the following ends:

1. To encourage the purchase of purebred mares and stallions and place stallions at stud in centres of colonization and pay subsidies for their maintenance;

2. To promote sheep-raising by organizing centres to encourage the breeding of sheep according to hybridization principles. Grants are made for the purchase of rams and ewes for the establishment of breeding clubs;

3. To develop the swine industry by granting premiums for the purchase and maintenance of boars;

4. To encourage cattle-breeding by subsidizing the purchase of young bulls and the purchase and distribution of good grade and purebred heifers and foundation dairy dams, and to maintain breeding clubs throughout the Province;

Subsidies are granted to societies of breeders of purebred cattle on the basis of membership and number of animals registered.

The livestock Service subsidizes

agricultural exhibitions and, in some cases, makes grants for the transportation of animals competing.

In addition the Service, in collaboration with the Department of Colonization, undertakes the purchase of breeding stock for settlers, towards which the settler contributes only a nominal sum.

The Artificial Insemination Centre at St-Hyacinthe, which provides the services of high-class bulls for farmers who could not afford to keep one, is also administered by the Livestock Service.

The Poultry Division is devoted to the interests of chicken and turkey keepers. It offers guidance to co-operative and private hatcheries and teaches better methods of poultry-keeping. Subsidies have been granted for the organization of breeders' clubs in districts where poultry-keeping has not been developed, and for the purchase of suitable stock, in the shape of chicks, for beginners' groups.

The Rural Construction Division provides, free of charge, suitable plans for the construction of farm buildings and, in some cases, directs rural construction projects with a view to hygiene and economy.

Animal Health Service

This Service, directed by qualified veterinarians, is concerned with the control and stamping-out of the principal contagious diseases affecting livestock.

For this purpose, it maintains an alert and competent personnel and well-equipped laboratories. Amongst the chief contagious diseases may be mentioned tuberculosis, now almost completely under control thanks to zoning; brucellosis of cattle, an exceptionally harmful and insidious disease; sterility; diseases of poultry, and other disorders.

In the case of brucellosis, herds are tested free of charge by the serum agglutination method.

Horticultural Service

This Service, which comprises several sub-divisions, is concerned with expounding better methods of producing fruit and vegetables and other horticultural plants useful in medicine and industry.

The Service strives to educate producers and retailers in the matter of grading, packaging, handling and selling horticultural products. It is also concerned with the inspection of the goods offered for sale, the checking of fraudulent

(Continued on page 14)

POSTAL COW TESTING—

Easy Way to Keep Production Records

The Postal Cow Testing Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture offers a simple method which any dairy farmer can use to find out, quite accurately and easily, the quantity and quality of the milk yield of each of his cows. This method involves weighing, *on only one day a month*, the milk from each cow at both milkings and sending a sample to Quebec. The total charge is two dollars a year.

Postal Cow Testing was started in Quebec in 1933 by the Provincial Livestock Service, to replace various systems of milk testing which had been recommended by the Dominion Government since 1906. The chief reason for the change was the fact that the central government stopped doing this kind of work except for herds of purebred cattle.

In the first year of provincial testing (1933), 1795 herds with a total of 24,800 cows were tested under the active supervision of the Quebec Government. This was one of the main agricultural policies offered to dairy farmers for the improvement of breeding in the Province.

At that time, the most important part of testing was the daily weighing of all the milk given by each cow. This procedure was followed until 1948, when it was decided that in future it would only be necessary to ask the producers to weigh the milk at morning and evening milkings on three days a month. This new method, which was designed to meet the scarcity and high cost of help, produced

good results. The number of members increased, but so did the work of making up the reports. Up to that time all reports, monthly and annual, were prepared by hand by the employees of the milk testing division. Then, at the suggestion of the Livestock Service, accounting machines were introduced for use in the preparation of reports. The use of these computers and sorters resulted in faster and better work which was more satisfactory to the members. However, the

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staff of the Livestock Service continued to study other methods of milk testing and in 1955 it was decided to adopt a system based on the weighing of the milk on only one day a month, which was recognized as being sufficiently accurate.

More Farmers Use Service

Generally speaking, the number of farmers who test their cows and the number of cows tested (and also the number of tested cows per herd) have steadily increased, except for a temporary decline during and after the war caused by lack of help. In 1960, there were 4725 participants in the Provincial Cow Testing Service, testing over 80,000 cows. The milk yield of the tested cows has also risen. Table I shows the increase in production, since 1948, of cows on test for 180 days or longer; (the corresponding figures for the period 1933-48 are unfortunately not available in their entirety).

Production Up In Tested Herds

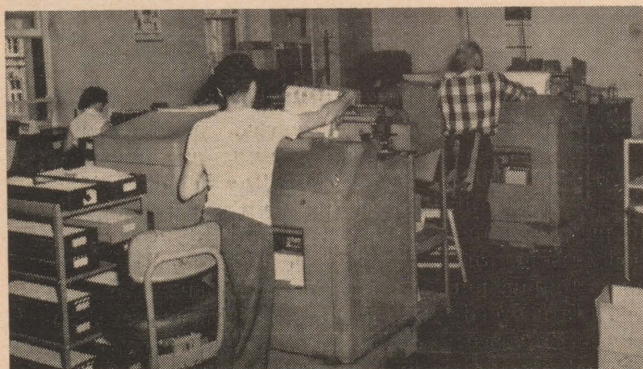
The increase in milk yield of cows on Postal Cow Testing would probably have been even more striking if it had not been for the "new recruits," the annual addition of untested, and largely unimproved herds.

Production records of 50 herds,

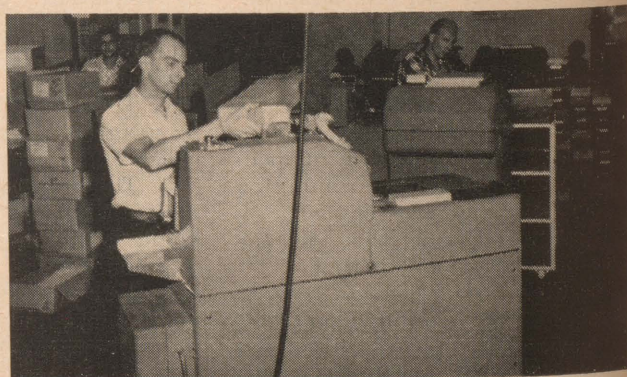
TABLE 1. Average Production of Cows on Provincial Tests in Quebec. 1948-59

Year	Number of cows	Average yield of cows on test for more than six months		
		Milk	Mean % of fat	Total fat
1948.....	23,450	5,390	3.6 %	194
1949.....	24,520	5,669	3.8 %	215
1950.....	26,560	5,742	3.7 %	215
1951.....	30,200	6,151	3.7 %	231
1952.....	32,265	6,608	3.7 %	245
1953.....	43,940	6,330	3.7 %	237
1954.....	48,103	6,330	3.78 %	239
1955.....	50,408	6,494	3.65 %	237
1956.....	51,680	6,590	3.67 %	242
1957.....	51,779	6,834	3.6 %	247
1958.....	62,442	7,070	3.6 %	258
1959.....	65,056	7,230	3.6 %	263

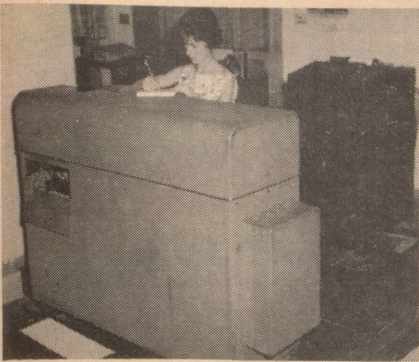
Machines Do the Work!



The girl on the left is transferring records from barn sheets to punched cards. Each cow has its own card. The two large machines are summarizing the monthly production of the herds and printing the reports which will be sent to the owners.



Here, punched cards, each bearing the name of a cow and her estimated monthly production, are being put into an electric collating machine which sorts them into sets. Each set comes out of the machine accompanied by the herd owner's "master card".



The above machine estimates the cow's monthly production from the weight and fat content of her milk on the day of sampling.

whose owners had tested them without interruption since the start of the provincial plan in 1933, were compiled in 1952. Table 2 shows average yields at the beginning and end of this period.

TABLE 2. Increase in Production of Fifty Tested Herds

	1934	1952
Total number of cows tested.....	330	665
Average number of days on test.....	252	264
Average milk yield in pounds.....	4551	6510
Average yield of fat in pounds.....	174	243

These figures indicate an average increase of 2000 pounds of milk and 70 pounds of fat per cow. Milk testing certainly played a large part in this improvement by helping the owners to carry out selection in their herds on the basis of convincing evidence.

Those who would like to know how individual farmers fared with Postal Cow Testing may be interested in the following two "success stories," chosen from hundreds.

A good farmer of Lavolette County kept a dozen cows with an average yield, in 1934, of 3900 pounds of milk per head. This farmer never bought any cattle except bulls, but they were good bulls. In 1960, the average yield of the eleven cows in his herd was 9601 pounds of milk and 320 pounds of fat. Some of the cows are now giving 11,000 or 12,000 pounds of milk. There has been a slight decrease in the percentage of fat. This herd is evidently a profitable one.

The second story concerns a farmer of Napierville County who decided to start Postal Cow Testing in 1934. In his first year, four cows finished lactations periods of eight or nine months with an average yield of 4,485 pounds of

milk, and 169 pounds of fat (3.7%). He then bought a few animals, some young some mature, in order to start a new herd which he has tested up to the present time. In 1960 his twenty-three cows, during an average lactation period of 307 days, yielded an average of 10,415 pounds of milk and 376 pounds of fat (3.6%). Seventeen of these cows exceeded 10,000 pounds. This farmer said, "I should never have been able to own cows giving twelve and fifteen thousand pounds of milk if I had not tested."

These facts strongly suggest that this method of herd improvement could profitably be used on many more farms in Quebec. In 1960, only about one farmer in twenty-five in the Province practised Postal Cow Testing: this represents 7% of our dairy cows. **How Service Operates**

This provincial system of testing is operated for the benefit of the farmers and settlers of Quebec and involves a considerable allotment of public funds by the Department of Agriculture for the improvement of our dairy herds. The trifling fee of two dollars a

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year paid by each farmer who uses the service covers only a very small part of the cost. The tools used on the farm for testing, namely **balance, ladle, containers, and forms**, are **provided free of charge**. The cost of mailing sample containers to and from Quebec, where the fat content of the samples is gauged, is also paid by the Department of Agriculture. The Postal Cow Testing Service prepares and sends to the farmer a report on the monthly milk and fat production of each of his cows, a report on each completed lactation period, and a report on the production of the entire herd. The calculations are done by the machines at the Department of Agriculture so that testing involves no laborious figuring for anybody.

To take advantage of the Postal Cow Testing Service, the dairy farmer undertakes to pay an annual fee of two dollars, if possible in January when making or renewing his application. He also promises to test the production of all the cows in his herd through-

out their lactation periods. This means that, on one day of each month (as soon as his sample containers have been returned to him) he has to weigh the milk given by each cow, at morning milking and again at evening milking, and write down the weights on the barn sheet provided for the purpose. He has to take a sample of each cow's milk from both milkings on this same day. Finally he has to return the box of samples in their containers to Quebec, without delay, along with the barn sheet. Testing thus takes only a little extra time and work on just one day a month, so that no one can fairly say that it is too tiresome.

Convinced that Postal Cow Testing is the best and simplest way for a milk producer to find out the true worth of every animal in his herd, in terms of milk and butter fat yield, the Quebec Department of Agriculture invites all dairy farmers in the Province to take advantage of the Service. It is not an end in itself but a means of selection. Those who carry it out properly and apply the results wisely can confidently look forward to a relative decrease in their costs of production as the average yield of their cattle increases.

Applications should be addressed to "Postal Cow Testing Division, Livestock Service, Department of Agriculture, Parliament, QUEBEC, P. Q."

Anybody who would like to have more facts and figures about this provincial service may obtain a free copy of the report **Postal Cow Testing** by Mr. Arthur Lamarre, by writing to the Information and Research Service of the Department of Agriculture at Quebec. In addition to the statistics cited in this article, the report gives yields of cows submitted to testing, in relation to their breed, age, duration of lactation, and month of freshening. It also shows yields of Holstein and Ayrshire cows begotten by artificial insemination.

A coloured 16 mm film, with sound in French, has been made about Postal Cow Testing. Application for the loan of this film may be made to the "Office du Film de la Province de Québec, 289 Grande Allée est, Québec, P. Que."

* * *
Anger ventilated often hurries towards forgiveness; anger concealed often hardens into revenge. —Bulwer.

TIME TO ORDER LIME

Dairymen are well aware that the milk production of their herds is largely based on feedstuffs rich in protein, such as are furnished by good crops of clover and alfalfa. But the quality of a crop depends in turn on the nature of the soil in which it is grown. A large number of experiments have shown that clover and alfalfa need soil rich in calcium and are very poorly adapted to acid land. Crops remove a certain amount of lime from the soil and a great deal is lost through leaching, especially during wet seasons.

Mr. L. P. Belzile of the Quebec Department of Agriculture advises farmers who do not want to be left unprovided this fall to order their limestone now, without delay, and have it delivered during July and August when industrial output has slowed down and freight cars are available on the railways and roads are in good shape. So favourable an opportunity for delivery will probably not last long. Conditions of road transport will deteriorate as the autumn season advances, and orders will pile up at the factories.

Every year, as seeding time comes around in spring, there is a stampede in the direction of the limestone grinding factories: in fact, the rush is sometimes so great that truck drivers have to wait their turn in a queue for hours, if not for the whole day, before they can get served. So order now, and have your limestone delivered as soon as possible. It's the early bird that catches the worm. Early delivery is economical. Bags of limestone can easily be stored and they may even be piled temporarily in the field, especially if care is taken to cover them with an old canvas.

Prospective buyers should obtain a delivery permit from the local agronomist (in order to qualify for the government's grant for transportation, as explained in the June issue of the Macdonald Farm Journal) and send it with their order to the supplier.

QDA HAS MANY . . .

(from page 11)

practices and the enforcement of the Act regarding horticultural produce.

In addition to requesting timely technical instruction aimed at more successful and more economical production of fruit and vegetables, growers may apply to the Service for the following monetary aids:

Grants for the purchase of power sprayers and sorter-graders; subsidies for the building of greenhouses and kilns by tobacco-growers and market-gardeners and for the construction of vegetable storages. Special assistance has been accorded to the Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society in the form of a regular grant for the publication of its annual report, and to help to meet the cost of a publicity campaign in connection with the sale of the crop. Producers of maple sugar who want to replace their sap buckets may also receive a grant amounting to one third of their cost. Grants are made to beekeepers for the rearing of queens.

Rural Economic Branch

The rapid development of the co-operative movement in the Province of Quebec has created manifold problems; the periodical checking of books, the supervision of accounts, the preparation of balance sheets, the organization and development of new services, the training of managers, and the merging of agricultural co-operative which is sometimes needed to give greater impetus to the movement and better service to the farmers who constitute the membership; all these tasks are included in the daily round of the skilled staff attached to this service.

The personnel assigned to help the agricultural co-operatives (free of charge) look after some 500 societies, comprising 70,000 farmers, with assets worth about seventy-five million dollars and doing nearly 200 million dollars' worth of business.

Subsidies amounting to about \$500,000 have been granted, following a study of each request, for the construction and equipment of cold-storage warehouses and in order to consolidate the financial position of some of the societies. The division occupied with economic research in relation to production and market conditions is part of this Service.

Crop Protection

The safeguarding of crops is the concern of the Plant Protection Division, a branch of the Department of Agriculture with a technical personnel which includes botanists, entomologists, zoologists and plant pathologists. These specialists study every aspect of the defence of all kinds of crops against their pests, namely; weeds, harmful insects, rodents and other animals, and plant diseases.

Field laboratories are maintained in the different regions of the Province, near centres of commercial fruit, vegetable, and crop production. Here, commercial pesticide chemicals are tested, and the biology of insects and diseases is studied with a view to the recommendation of the cheapest and most effective means of control.

The protection guides published by the Department and the warning cards sent out periodically to growers are based on the results from these local trials.

Apart from these investigations, the Provincial Research Council assigns various research projects to specialists whose work it subsidizes by means of funds allotted to it by the Department.

Scholarships are granted to specialists to allow them to complete their studies, at home or abroad, in their chosen fields of scientific agriculture.

Extension Service

This service is in charge of the provincial corps of agricultural representatives. The county or divisional agronomist performs the functions of a liaison officer between the former and the Department of Agriculture, technical consultant to the farmer, and an intermediary who assists the farmer to take advantage of the various forms of agricultural aid sanctioned by the provincial administration.

This Service maintains a placement office to which the farmer may apply for seasonal help, and it is responsible for the awarding of grants to agricultural societies and clubs in proportion to their membership.

The sugar refinery at St-Hilaire is operated under the supervision of the Extension Service. This industry is encouraging the introduction into the agricultural economy of the Province of a commercial crop with an annual value of one million dollars, which has increased the average farm income in the 26 counties of the sugar-beet zone by about a thousand dollars a year.

Domestic Arts and Crafts

This branch is specially devoted to the service of the women of our farms and rural communities. It retains a staff of experts for the benefit of groups of women operating under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture.

These experts give instruction in the best methods of household

(Continued on page 23)

FARMERS IN THE NEWS...

Granby Co-op Story: Galloping Progress

The Granby Agricultural Co-operative, doing a \$20 million business of which 17 millions is from dairy products, has expanded its activities this year. A chronology of its development is reproduced below.

1938 — organized August 24, and affiliated with La Coopérative Fédérée.

1939 — first building completed to house offices and feed mill facilities.

1941 — a dairy for butter making and fluid milk processing was completed and butter production started.

1942 — factory for fluid milk processing switched to cheese production which was abandoned at the end of the year for casein production.

1944 — original building expanded and grain storage elevators built.

1945 — at summer close roller processing of milk powder begun. Hardware, general merchandise and machinery departments organized.

1946 — an agricultural education and public relations service organized.

1947 — spray powder milk production started and marketing contract signed for milk on domestic and export markets. Accepted first allied co-operative at Valcourt and purchased the Hatchery Co-op of Granby, then organized a poultry department.

1948 — organized a quality control and research laboratory for dairy products as well as a breeding and artificial insemination service.

1949 — built a new annex to dairy factory.

1950 — obtained a special law from the provincial legislature.

1952 — constructed a cold storage warehouse for butter; capacity 1,250,000 lbs.

1953 — agreed to process the milk of members of about 20 local co-ops and changed the barrel factory at Granby to production of milk coolers.

1954 — constructed at Notre Dame du Bon Conseil a dairy plant with a receiving capacity of a million lbs. per day.

1955 — obtained a new law and undertook to acquire the Cor-

poration des Produits Laitiers Laurentides at Ste. Anne de la Pêrade. Organized group life insurance for employees.

1956 — undertook to acquire the cold storage warehouse of Granby Warehousing Company.

1957 — worked with a group of co-operatives in Joliette region to establish a dairy centre. Receiving station organized in the spring at St. Ambroise and factory built at Joliette in the fall.

1958 — completed an agreement of mutual aid with the Agricultural Co-operative at St. Casimir and acquired its equipment at St. Casimir and its dairy plant at Grondines.

1959 — built a new warehouse and one of the largest and most modern cheese factories at Notre Dame du Bon Conseil.

1960 — enlarged the cheese factory at Joliette to double its capacity. Built a new office building and converted old one into cold storage warehouse.

1961 — completed an agreement of mutual aid with the Agricultural Co-operative of St. Esprit de Montcalm and agreed to acquire its dairy plant. Reached another agreement with co-ops in the Coaticook region and purchased a receiving station there on June 15th.

Granby Co-operative has hired David Shufelt, East Farnham, a '61 graduate of Macdonald. He expects to work mainly with English speaking farmer-members of the Co-op.

Sherrington Co-op Marks 25 Years

Sherrington Co-operative recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It does more than \$1,000,000 business annually and has 415 members. Sherrington Co-operative purchases milk and cream and ships livestock, seeds, fruits and vegetables and poultry for its members. It sells butter, casein, machinery, gas and oil, feeds, seeds, fertilizers and a complete range of small tools and farm supplies. Manager Walter O'Meara has been with the Co-operative for 24 years.

MMPS Signs First Agreement for Central Reception of Milk

Montreal Milk Producers' Co-operative announced the signing on July 17 of an agreement with Mount Royal Dairies for central reception of all milk for the Dairy at the Co-op's Ville de Brossard receiving station completed last year. It is the first such agreement on the Montreal market and the Co-op says it is the most modern method of marketing milk.

Instead of the producers shipping all milk to the Dairy, which would send the surplus on to the Co-op, the Co-op will receive the milk and forward the required amount on to the Dairy. By eliminating the one step, the Co-op says it will save time and money for the producers and the Dairy. Dairies who agree to this form of supply will have to deal only with the Co-operative and will receive their milk in bulk tanks.

The Ville de Brossard plant is one of the most modern in Canada. It can receive 150,000 lbs. of milk an hour of which it can skim 50,000 lbs., and it can store 600,000 lbs.

WHAT A PEDIGREE . . .

(from page 9)

Studying pedigrees can be an interesting pastime and if you make use of your pedigree studies in livestock purchases you may occasionally manage to pick up an animal as good as you think it is. Not all your purchases will live up to your expectations. Speak to any successful livestock breeder with a lifetime of experience in purchasing herd sires on a pedigree basis. Most will admit that they have in all their selections obtained only about one outstanding sire. If they claim two successful selections they have been lucky. If they claim three or more successful selections they are . . .

Even the larger and experienced Artificial Insemination Units in Europe and North America regularly plan to purchase about 5 young sires on a pedigree basis for sampling in the hopes that one will eventually prove to be good enough to go into regular service. After all, who can expect to do better than the combination of a sire analyst, an electronic computer and a committee of experienced breeders.

DEATH OF LINDON COREY, P.L.S.

On Saturday morning last, the 20th instant, Lindon Corey, Provincial Land Surveyor, father of the editor of this paper, passed to his final rest, after a short but painful illness from Bronchitis, a disease to which he had been subject for many years. The deceased was born July 19th 1808 and therefore only lacked one month of being in his 78th year. His birthplace was but a few rods from his late residence and in this neighbourhood spent the greater part of his life. In his early years he followed the occupation of school teaching for some time then took up the study of land surveying, under the late Hiram Corey, P.L.S.

For nearly half a century he practiced his profession and did not give up his business entirely until about two years ago, when the infirmities of age rendered it impossible for him to walk any great distance. Probably no man had more personal acquaintances in the District of Bedford or was better posted in regard to the different characteristics of the land in this section of the country than he, for there were very few lots in the three counties but what bear the marks of his professional visits. He has doubtless travelled more miles on foot than any other

man in the Townships. When in the prime of life he seldom ever took a carriage to answer professional calls, whether far or near, and time and time again he has shouldered his compass and walked the whole distance from his home to the townships of Bolton and Sutton, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, and after finishing his work returning in the same way. He was a man of good education and sound judgment, and always took a lively interest in politics and other matters of a public character. A staunch and firm believer in Conservative principles he never lost an opportunity of advocating his views and nothing pleased him better than to sit down to an evening's discussion with some friend of the opposite faith. In the family he was always kind and considerate father, a true and dutiful husband and a genial and companionable neighbor. He leaves behind to mourn his loss a widow, two daughters and three sons, besides a host of other relatives and friends by whom his departure will be deeply felt. The funeral services were conducted in the Baptist chapel at the Ridge, on Monday, by the Rev. S. Jackson, in the presence of a large congregation. Requiescat in pace.

SOAP-MAKING

(taken from "Light and Shadow", a book of poems written by Mrs. Alice Dent Dorey, a grand-daughter of John Saxe. Mrs. Dorey was born in Cowansville)

*My mother always made her soap
Around the end of May;
For tumult — what a lot of scope
If it was Saturday.
We built a fire in the yard
With stones on either side
To make a sort of heavy guard
That held the pot astride.
The kettle then was filled with fat
From scraps too old to fry,
And into the cast-iron vat
Went quarts of potash lye.
Then we would gather chips to burn
To make the bubbles roll
And we would each one take a turn
At stirring with a pole.
Such fun about our neighborhood
With never time to mope!
Oh, dear, those far-off days were
good
When Mother made her soap.*

* * *

LOST SADDLE

The person who has taken and keeps possession of my saddle will do well to bring it home immediately. If he will, I'll thank him most to death.

Stanbridge, Oct. 21st, 1835.

E. W. Rice

"Missiskoi Post", Nov. 4, 1835.

INTERESTING EPITAPHS FROM CEMETERIES IN MISSISQUOI

From the Old Noyan Cemetery:

" JANE
wife of William Wilson
Died February 27, 1852, age 28 years.

Remember as you pass by
As you are now so once was I,
As I am now soon you must be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

* * *

From the Old Noyan Cemetery:

BARTHOLOMEW VOSBURGH
died July 5, 1855, age 51 years.

A few short years of evil past,
We reach the happy shore,
Where death divided friends at last
Shall meet to part no more."

* * *

From the Frelighsburg Cemetery:

"Approach this awful deposit with cautious reflection. Sacred to the memory of Capt. JOSEPH WINCH whose mandate came and whose death took place September 6, 1818,
age 48 years.

"Imitate his virtues and cast a veil of charity over his faults"

From the Chapel Corner Cemetery near Dunham:
Sacred to the memory of MRS. BETSEY DODGE,
who died on 26th of February, 1826 aged 36 years.

'Faithful in all the charities of life, she was the dutiful wife and affectionate parent and highly respected neighbor. Through a lively faith in the Redeemer, her exit was peaceful and serene as the setting sun. While giving her afflicted friends the consolating pledge of her rising again in the lustre of morning glory."

* * *

From the Dunham Cemetery:

" In memory of
DANIEL GEERS
died December 18, 1816, age 38 years.

He was disordered in body not in mind,
Affectionate, charitable and kind,
With good intent his life was spent,
And like a man he died.

Two children he left behind, also a Friendly Bride,
He has gone into the grave, left his earthly pain,
Must arise when the last trumpet sounds,
And meet with us again."

The Country Lane

THE PASTURE FIELD

When spring has burned
The ragged robe of winter, stitch by stitch,
And defly turned
To moving melody the wayside ditch,
The pale-green pasture field behind the bars
Is goldened o'er with dandelion stars.

When summer keeps
Quick pace with sinewy white-shirted arms,
And daily steep
In sunny splendor all her spreading farms,
The pasture field is flooded foamy white
With daisy faces looking at the light.

When autumn lays
Her golden wealth upon the forest floor,
And all the days
Look backward at the days that went before,
A pensive company, the asters, stand,
Their blue eyes brightening the pasture land.

When winter lifts
A sounding trumpet to his strenuous lips,
And shapes the drifts
To curves of transient loveliness, he slips
Upon the pasture's ineffectual brown
A swan-soft vestment delicate as down.

— Ethelwyn WETHERALD

THE FRUIT GROWER'S WIFE

My home has lost its peaceful ways
And noise is everywhere;
Sprayers hiccough, tractors squeal,
Men are here and there.

The 'guesstimate' is a large crop
When I could wish for small—
Large crops mean fancy prices
Like pride, must take a fall.

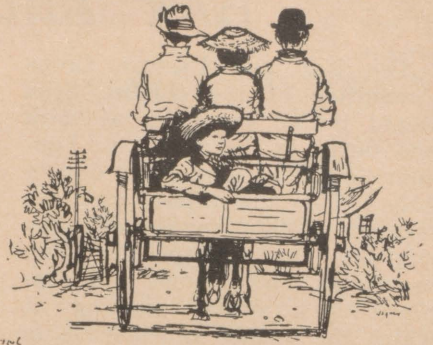
The men talk shop at every meal
Crops, spray, or type of sky
The only thing addressed to me
Is "Oh, for apple pie!"

Red mite or plum curculio,
Parathion, Green Cross, crag—
Borers and the weather
How their tongues do wag!

Day by day, the apples size
Green sauce delights the eye—
Then, sure enough, the size is right
To bake an apple pie.

It's borers, scab, curculio
It's hail or it is price;
The only thing that's said to me
Is—My, apple pie is nice!

Edna C. LAURIE,
Hemmingford, P. Q.



ANCIENT OF DAYS

Oh, he had lived too long
For men to mourn for him.
Dessicated as some
Fallen leaf, that waits
Reunion with the earth,
No neighbour came
And looked at him and said,
"How natural he looks!"
He looked as brittle
As the bindings of old books.
The face was all too thin
For suffering to show—
Or character —
The flowing stream of years
Had drained his life of all
Its passions and its tears.

His sons were old men too,
And troubled by their lack
Of grief. They stood, heads bowed —
And sighed—and mused upon
The brevity of love,
And grieved indeed
For deep emotions
That were theirs no more.
Death is so gentle
With these aged ones
Who cry no protest
To his beckoning.
He seems to guide
Their faltering steps,
By pleasant paths,
To regions of content,
While Earth prepares
A quiet resting place.

G. P. HAWKE,
East Farnham, P. Q.

THE LEGISLATOR

In order to discover the rules of society best suited to nations, a superior intelligence beholding all the passions of men without experiencing any of them would be needed. This intelligence would have to be wholly unrelated to our nature, while knowing it through and through; its happiness would have to be independent of us, and yet ready to occupy itself with ours; and lastly, it would have, in the march of time, to look forward to a distant glory, and, working in one century, to be able to enjoy in the next. It would take gods to give men laws.

—ROUSSEAU

HAY AND PASTURE CROPS TOUR

The Hay and Pasture Crops Committee of the Quebec Seed Board toured experimental work and farms in the area near Lennoxville and St. Hyacinthe during July. This committee prepares recommendations for forage crops mixtures and varieties for Quebec farms. The summer tour supplements a winter meeting at which the results of experiments on forage crops are studied. The group examines plot work and then tries to see the same material growing on farms to find out how well the plot performance agrees with farm performance.

Some of the highlights of the tour were demonstrations of the importance of potash and lime in maintaining alfalfa in the Eastern Townships. Also, the general superiority of Du Puits alfalfa over Vernal in this region contrasted sharply with the practically equal yields but generally better longevity of Vernal in the St. Hyacinthe area. Some disappointing stands of birdsfoot trefoil were seen near Lennoxville, in spite of good fertilization and proper inoculation. It appeared that some factor is limiting the production of nitrogen by the nodules which results in yellow and stunted trefoil. This problem will require careful study to determine if this limitation can be overcome.

(Continued from page 9)
the stem strength.

The variety of oat may be a cause of lodging. A good variety must have strength of stem and the ability to develop a good root system. Time of seeding is important also. A crop seeded early will have a stronger stem and better root system.

To avoid lodging in the future, check on fertilization, land drainage, early seeding and variety.

ART. BENNETT

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Some members of Hay and Pasture Crops Committee on McKinnon farm, Barnston, P.Q., shown looking at improved pasture being tried there.

QWI RESOLUTIONS . . .

(from page 20)

they are now liable and WHEREAS the present situation creates hardship in many cases for the recipients of the said pensions, annuities and benefits BE IT RESOLVED that the Montreal Council of Women request the National Council of Women to again approach the Federal Government, asking the Government to reconsider Section 4 of a resolution submitted by the National Council of Women in 1958 with a view to providing relief in this matter. (The section of the Resolution referred to is as follows: Section 4. That provision be made to eliminate double taxation which would occur where pensions and life interest are deemed part of the estate. These should not be subject to both—first the estate tax and later the income tax. We urge that estate tax shall not be levied upon pensions and life interest payable to the widow on the death of her husband)

Endorsed by the QWI at open convention

Forwarded to the Minister of Justice, Ottawa

Place Names

WHEREAS place names in Quebec are often of historical significance, and are one way of preserving the memory of pioneers, as well as adding interest for those touring the province; and

WHEREAS changes in place names have sometimes been made with residents of such communities or districts not aware of the proposed action until too late to prevent it, if not in approval, thus leading to much ill-will and controversy;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Quebec Women's Institutes Inc., petition the Attorney-General of Que-

bec to amend the Municipal Code and Cities and Towns Act as follows:

- that no recommendation should be made by a Municipal Council to change a place name without first notifying the residents of said community or district of this intention
- that a proper inquiry be carried out in each instance by the Private Bills Commission, to ascertain the wishes of the residents of said community or district before such action be implemented

Forwarded to the Attorney-General, Quebec

Drug Prices

WHEREAS the members of the Quebec Women's Institutes feel that the prices of drugs are exorbitant; and

WHEREAS the prices vary so much in different places

THEREFORE be it resolved that urgent steps of investigation be taken, so that further hardships be alleviated

Forwarded to the Minister of Health, Quebec

Traffic Safety Laws

WHEREAS the members of the Quebec Women's Institutes Inc., are concerned with the laxity of the travelling public in obeying existing traffic laws concerning school buses picking up and discharging passengers and

WHEREAS more publicity should be given by the erection of prominent road signs and through radio, the press and TV

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that all Provincial Traffic Officers be specifically instructed to enforce existing traffic laws with regard to buses.

Forwarded to the Minister of Highways, Quebec

Purdah To Shorts!

The following article, which touches on life and customs in East Africa, and deals particularly with the education of girls for a career in Home Economics, was brought to the attention of the Journal by Prof. Honey, School of Household Science, Macdonald College, and is taken from a speech by Miss E. Ricketts, Head of Domestic Science Department, Royal College of East Africa, Nairobi, Kenya.

East Africa is an area rich in variety of scenery. There are the snow-capped mountains of Kili-manjaro covered with giant heather, groundsel, bamboo forests where elephant, rhino and buffalo abound and rich, fertile land at the foothills with cool mountain streams where trout can be found. These rise out of plateau land from 5,000 to 9,000 feet high, much of which has been developed as good farm land producing cattle, milk, pigs, coffee, and, in the wetter parts, tea. Then there are the arid desert areas and the lovely white sand beaches of the coastal region with palms beside the warm Indian Ocean.

Agricultural products exported by East African countries are varied. For instance Kenya exports bacon, cheese, butter, beef, coffee and tea whereas Tanganyika exports only coffee and sisal. Cotton is the only agricultural commodity which Uganda produces for export. These products reflect variations in climate and the height of land. The effects of the tropical sun are tempered by the high plateaus and mountains.

Not only is there variety in climate and scenery but also in the people. Kenya has 6,500,000 Africans, 65,000 Asians (which includes Goans), 135,000 Arabs and 60,000 Europeans. Not only are there these racial differences but there are also many different communities within these races.

Each of these groups has its own religious beliefs and customs, social patterns, and feeding habits. Among the many different tribes of Africans there are the Kikuyu who eat banana and posho and the Masai who eat blood and milk. Among the Asians — Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Parsees — some groups are strict vegetarians while others will not eat beef, or mutton or certain other foods. The Europeans too, while predominantly British, are a mixture of Scandinavian, Greek, German, etc. The Arabs, concentrated on

the coastal strip, have their custom of purdah for women.

Domestic Science students at the Royal College of Nairobi are representative of these communities. There are Arab, Parsee, Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, Goan, African (from several tribes), and European girls. During the three years of their course these students live and work together and get to know each other as students do, making friends which will have a profound influence on the future of the country.

The University is governed by representatives of the East African territories from which the students come—Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. It is also financed by these territories. Founded in October of 1956 as a Technical College, it has faculties of Art, Survey and Domestic Science.

The first charge of the Domestic Science Department was to train teachers. Governments are prepared to support this work as teachers are badly needed. To do this a course of study had to be developed which adapted basic

domestic science knowledge to the customs of the peoples and to their facilities as most schools and homes have very little in the way of equipment.

Students learn how to cook with charcoal, wood, bottle gas, kerosene and electricity. They use charcoal and kerosene irons as well as electric ones. Students use their own traditional recipes as well as the ones they learn at the College and from each other. They have to learn the food value of native foods and how to prepare them so as to conserve their feeding value. This involves plenty of work for both students and teachers since very little is known about many of the native plants.

Malnutrition, under-nutrition and even starvation are to be seen. For these reasons students come to the College with a thirst for knowledge not always found in the West.

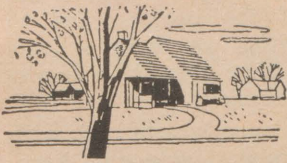
Readymade clothes are not available in quantity in East Africa, and where they are, the price is outside the pocket of the majority of the people. Also, there is a limited variety of textiles, cotton serving for most occasions. Because most of the clothing must be made at home, students spend more time studying clothing construction than do those in Western countries.

During their education, students visit maternity clinics, child welfare clinics, hospitals and industries where they see living conditions first hand and meet cases of malnutrition. They also

(Continued on page 23)

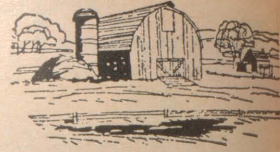


Miss Eva Ricketts (second from right) with her graduating class of 1961.



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



From the Office

The pageant picture printed in this issue is #4. Order as the others.

* * *

On the inside cover of your Sun Life Conference notebooks, there is a list of pamphlets available from them. Excellent for Education convenors. If you would let me know what you would like, I will order a quantity.

Howick Institute Celebrates 50 Years

March 13, 1961, marked the 50th anniversary of the Howick Women's Institute, the second Institute to be formed in the Province of Quebec. The first meeting was held March 13, 1911. Three of the original members, Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. W. G. McArthur and Mrs. Thos. Kerr, who contributed greatly in their role of homemaker and community worker are still associated with the group.

At this anniversary meeting highlights of past meetings were recounted such as trips taken, sewing and knitting projects, book reviews, debates and parties. Mrs. Ellard, the Provincial President sent a congratulatory message and greetings were brought by surrounding Institutes.

The social hour that followed was a fitting climax to such a

The Press Didn't Stop!

In the rush of meeting a press deadline a few important items about the Annual Convention went unnoticed and were brought to our attention by Mrs. Gilchrist, Publicity Convenor.

A panel discussion on vocational training occupied an important place in the Annual Meeting. Vocational training is one of the programmes that the Q.W.I. is presently working on and the discussion proved to be interesting and informative.

New Convenors elected were:

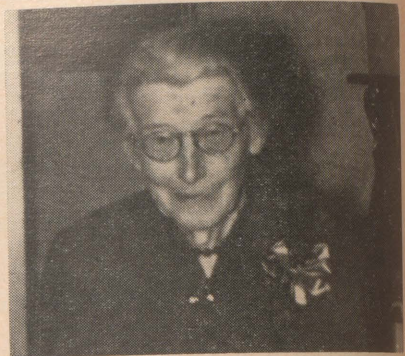
Agriculture—Mrs. Wells Coates
—Compton County.

Education—Miss Hanna Smith
—Argenteuil County.

Welfare and Health—Mrs. Harold Cass—Stanstead County.

Our "Indian sisters," Mrs. Aurel McBride and Miss Molly Polson, who attended their first Convention, enjoyed it thoroughly. They summed up their visit as follows: "This is to let you know that we enjoyed meeting the women who 'make' the Women's Institute the wonderful organization it is. The Convention, we found most interesting and informative. We thank you for your wonderful hospitality, and look forward to meeting you again."

splendid programme and gave old friends an opportunity to visit. The President, Mrs. J. R. Younie and Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Lang, made the arrangement for the happy occasion.



Mrs. Fred Lusk, former Prov. President, on her 95th birthday.

Resolutions Passed at QWI Annual Convention, 1961

Pasteurization of Milk

WHEREAS in view of the dangers commonly inherent in raw or unpasteurized milk and in view of the value of milk as an essential in human diet

THEREFORE be it resolved that the Quebec Women's Institutes Incorporated do petition the Government of the Province of Quebec to enact laws for the compulsory pasteurization of all milk sold for human consumption.

AND FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED that compulsory pasteurization and inspection of the manufacture of dairy products intended for sale for human consumption, be included in the above proposed legislation

AND THAT FURTHERMORE BE IT RESOLVED that a campaign for education of the public be undertaken to the end that all milk and dairy products intended for human consumption be pasteurized. Forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture, Quebec

Re Estate Tax Act

WHEREAS in accordance with the terms of the Estate Tax Act (Bill 6-37) pensions, annuities and death benefits are now liable to succession duties at their capitalized value by the application of mortality tables; and

WHEREAS it is socially undesirable and inequitable that such pensions, annuities and benefits should bear the double impact of estate duties and income tax for which



Taken at 50th Anniversary of Howick W.I. L. to r. Mrs. G. McArthur, charter member; Mrs. E. Stubbs, 10th pres.; Mrs. G. Hope, 5th pres.; Mrs. Petch, Mrs. Palmer, Co. Pres.

(Continued on page 18)

The Month With the W.I.

HOLIDAY time has taken a toll of our news this month. Those fortunate ones who attended the Convention, have reported the "Doings at Macdonald" to their branches, and Facts, Fingers, Fun was mentioned frequently. The usual donations have been made, some new members welcomed, and much valuable work is being done for the Cancer Society.

BONAVENTURE:

MARCIL report that the Junior W.I. has disbanded. RESTIGOUCHE heard a paper on the "Lifting of the Margarine Ban" given by the Citizenship convener, Mr. J. Gregoire, and a reading on the W.I. in N.W. Canada by the Publicity convener, Mrs. A. Ferguson.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

AUBREY-RIVERFIELD co-sponsored a student, Donna Templeton, who attended the U.N. Seminar, and were rewarded with a report on this worthwhile project. HUNTINGDON granted a \$100.00 loan to a High School pupil, and presented a Life Membership to Past President, Mrs. Middlemiss.

COMPTON:

BURY held a card party, donating the proceeds to the Compton County Historical Society. The County Welfare and Health convener, Mrs. I. McBurney showed two films—"Home Homicide" and "Insects as Carriers of Disease." These films can be obtained from the Film Library, Extension Service, Box 237, Macdonald College, P. Q. EAST ANGUS had a Hat Course, completing 34 hats. A picnic table has been placed; a paper drive held and a visit made to the School for Retarded Children. A report on the Compton County Historical Society was given by Mrs. S. Bishop. EAST CLIFTON sent a resolution regarding School Bus Safety Rules to other branches for their consideration. This was later incorporated into a resolution passed at the annual convention.

SHEFFORD:

GRANBY HILL Miss McOuat gave a demonstration on Salads. Samples were enjoyed by members and guests from Granby West. GRANBY WEST entertained Granby Hill and Abbotsford to Miss McOuat's demonstration on Sandwich making. WATERLOOWARDEN: Smocking was demonstrated by Mrs. Pickford.

MISSISQUOI:

COWANSVILLE completed 40 hats in their millinery



Above picture shows Miss McOuat instructing at Millinery Course enjoyed jointly by Sutton and Abercorn Branches.

course. DUNHAM went on record as opposing the ban on the sale of Readers Digest and Time Magazine in Canada; letters were written to this effect. FORDYCE are to get more picnic tables, and Pen-nies for Friendship is to be a project.

SHERBROOKE:

MILBY put up a picnic table.

The above report of The Month with the W.I. reflects a decision to look into ways and means of presenting the monthly news in as brief, concise and yet interesting form as possible. It is our aim to present news of projects which are unusual or new and which may serve as an example to other branches, but to refrain from reporting repetitious material such as roll calls, most donations, card parties and other routine events unless they concern a whole county. At the same time we hope it will be possible, if this meets with your approval, to report in more detail those items which we believe deserve special recognition and which may be considered of interest to institutes in all parts of the Province. Your comments and suggestions would be appreciated. The Provincial Executive has tentatively arranged to meet with the Journal Editor on August 22nd to consider further changes in the W.I. section. Comments should be addressed to Macdonald Farm Journal, Box 237, Macdonald College, P.Q.



Tableau at Convention depicting Q.W.I. interests.

The Month With The W.I.

(Left over from July)

PAPINEAU:

LOCHABER brought in toys for roll call which will be sent to the local hospital. I.G.A. receipts are being collected by this branch.

PONTIAC:

BEECHGROVE heard an article from Do's and Don'ts on Motions. BRISTOL: favourite recipes were brought in and sold for 10¢. and a talk given on New Ways to Houseclean. CLARENDON had Mrs. Gerald Green as guest speaker, her subject — Nursing. She gave seven qualifications of a good nurse, and said that a girl must want to be a nurse, to be a good one. ELMSIDE heard a reading of their History, and discussed Fair exhibits. QUYON heard Group Captain D. Keddy from the Civil Defense College at Arnprior, Ont. speak on the H. Bomb, and the Organization of Civil Defence. SHAWVILLE — the program was in charge of the Agriculture convener, who showed a film on "Landscaping". Pictures and literature on perennial flowers were passed around, read aloud and discussed. STARK CORNERS also had an Agriculture meeting, with a reading on the care and planting of shrubs.

QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER Mrs. W. McCune gave a talk on Agriculture, and showed a film on the St. Lawrence Seaway. Three new members were welcomed.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND toured the Bell Telephone Office in Richmond. The dial system was explained by Mr. Royce Taylor. A quiz on Nutrition was conducted by Mrs. L. Osborne. DENISON MILLS sent a two-year

subscription to the Macdonald Journal to a pen pal in Scotland. GORE distributed Cancer supplies and held a slip sale. A letter protesting the dumping of rubbish on roadsides was sent to the Board of Health. Mrs. V. Beattie, County President, was a guest at this meeting. MELBOURNE RIDGE members brought along a guest. They will ready their picnic site and erect signs. A reading on conditions in Africa was given by the Citizenship convener, Mrs. George Johnston. RICHMOND HILL: A Bingo Party and Dance was held, and members with perfect attendance are promised a cup and saucer! RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN'S held a quiz on garden seeds, and a sale of plants and bulbs. SPOONER POND saw a demonstration of English Smocking given by Mrs. E. Hutchings, who also showed how to shorten and turn up cuffs on Men's Trousers. (Knowledge gained at the Leadership Course). WINDSOR held a telephone food sale and a plant sale. A parcel sent to the USC contained a bonnet, 9 shirts, 26 afghan squares, 4 jackets, boottees, a sweater and 4 nighties.

ROUVILLE:

ABBOTSFORD enjoyed a talk by Miss McOuat on Bake Sales and Bazaars. Golden Agers from the Eventide Home and Father Dowd Home in Montreal were entertained during apple blossom time.

GATINEAU:

AYLMER EAST have a membership in the Canadian Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. BRECKENRIDGE enjoyed a talk by Mrs. E. Watson, County President, on Women's Rights in Quebec, and enjoyed a demonstration on the art of making floor mats from baler twine, given by Mrs. Edgar Reside. KAZABAZUA had Mr. L. Adamson, Principal of Queen Elizabeth School, as guest speaker, his topic being, Education. RUPERT celebrated their 35th Anniversary.

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT held a display of books, documents, and other items from 50 to 100 years old. A member modelled a suit made at a recent sewing course. BELVEDERE visited the Grace Christian Home and presented a gift to each senior citizen. A Bake Sale and a Rummage Sale were held, and members attended the Open House held at the School for Retarded Children. BROMPTON ROAD held an embroidery contest. LENNOXVILLE held a Millinery Course with 38 hats made. Mrs. W. Ross, Home Economics convener ably represented this County on a T.V. interview. MILBY celebrated their 30th Anniversary with a banquet at the Connaught Inn, North Hatley. More than 5½ tons of waste paper was collected, money given for school prizes, and the club room of this branch completely renovated. Nine grandmothers were presented with corsages, and a new member welcomed.

TEMISKAMING:

NOTRE DAME DU NORD report with regret the passing of one of their members, Mrs. Henry Polson, mother of their president. A supper, rummage sale and fish pond are future projects.



Milby W.I. at 30th Anniversary. All wore a blue and gold corsage.

The College Page

Macdonald's Library Gets A Face Lifting



Pictures show work (not quite as usual! — see boxes, dust) going on while library is remodelled and enlarged. Interior of Main Building is being almost completely remodelled this summer to accommodate more students.

THE MAC LIBRARY

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." — Tennyson

By January of next year the renovation of the Macdonald College Library and its extension of 85' x 75' will be completed. The new Library will have a book capacity of more than 110,000 volumes and seating for 360 persons.

The layout of the new Library will permit borrowers to procure their books quickly and easily at a desk just inside the main entrance. Directly across from the desk the card-index and display cases are to be situated.

The main alteration to the old Reading-Room is the removal of the alcoves. Although removed for practical reasons, it is already apparent that without the alcoves the windows picturing coats-of-arms of various universities are seen to much greater advantage, and that they will enhance even more than before the stately beauty of the room. The periodical section will have informal tables and lounge chairs; the new reference section will use a more formal seating arrangement, but will be equally comfortable and attractive. The new reading-room will be modern in style with a large picture window and walls lined with book-shelves.

For the first time a teaching collection of children's literature will be kept together and shelved

in the Library. A small attractive room is being decorated and arranged to hold this demonstration collection.

Academic and research staff are to have a small reading-room adjacent to the periodical stack; besides this, staff and students will be able to use tables and chairs located throughout the stacks.

QDA HAS MANY . . .

(from page 14)

management and domestic arts and crafts, including ceramics which is taught in a special school at St-Joseph de Beauce.

The Information Service

Last but by no means least, the work of disseminating agricultural information is done by the Information Service, which is combined with the Plant Protection Service and the Agricultural Research Council in a single administrative unit and includes the three divisions: Publicity, Radio, and Publications. A list of publications in English distributed by the Publications Division of the Information Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture, will follow in the September issue of Macdonald Farm Journal.

PURDAH TO SHORTS . . .

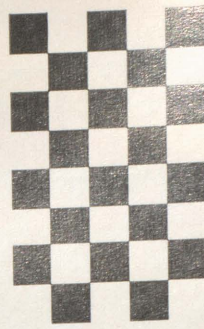
(from page 19)

study health and hygiene which are important in these countries of malaria, tick fever, dysentery and worms. Their education is completed with science—Chemistry, Physics and Biology — and arts—English, History, Art and Education.

The students' life is not all work. They take a very active part in College social life and in sports. They play netball, hockey, tennis, badminton and swim. For some, this is a great change from home life. For example an Arab girl, brought up in the tradition of purdah, has learned to play hockey in shorts and shirt.

The work of the first graduates is already showing results. Take the case of Julia, an African student. Julia taught in her own tribal area up on the Uganda border. She made such an impression that seventeen girls from that school wanted to take Domestic Science at our College this year. Like Julia who married a doctor this year, many of the girls marry professional men.

Africa is on the move these days. There are disturbances in places and nationalism is strong. "Men must choose to be governed by God or they condemn themselves to be ruled by tyrants." These words which Penn applied to early America contain the choice for Africa today.



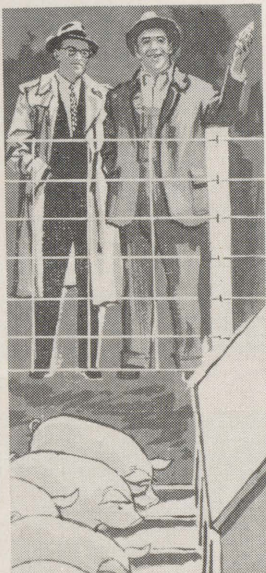
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